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U S. Army. Forces in the
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

1. During December 186 boxes of relief supplies consisting of cloth, shoes, blankets and soap were received from Koreans in Japan. Three boxes were lost and the remaining 183 were distributed as follows:

RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED (boxes)

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Seoul | 27 |
| Kyonggi-do | 11 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 12 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 18 |
| Cholla-pukto | 18 |
| Cholla-namdo | 24 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 34 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 29 |
| Cheju-do | 2 |
| Kangwon-do | <u>8</u> |
| Total | 183 |

2. In December there were 20 institutions for children in Pusan caring for 1,123 persons. In the same month of 1945 there were four institutions with a total of 115 children. Assistance is being rendered to the institutions by the city welfare section and nurses from the Nursing Affairs Section.

3. A training program was instituted in Seoul on 30 January to instruct health and other public officials in new techniques in disease prevention measures. The course is conducted by professors of the Seoul National University Medical College and specialists of the National Vaccine Laboratory.

4. A 10-day course to retrain laboratory technicians of provincial public health departments was instituted in Seoul by the Department of Health and Welfare. Lectures on immunology, bacteriology and laboratory training in standard techniques and modern procedures are conducted by professors at the Seoul National University Medical College.

Women's Activities

5. The women's magazine "New Household" was published for the first time during the month.

6. On 25 January the four women representatives of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and representatives of women's groups held a conference in Seoul and discussed problems of women and protective legislation.

Refugee Housing

7. Field trips were made to the provinces on a special survey of refugee housing, utilization of former Japanese restaurants for refugee use and the distribution of relief supplies. It was reported that 4,624 temporary family dwellings had been completed under the refugee housing program and that an additional 26,262 homes had been started.

8. By 31 January the Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees raised ₩ 7,362,997 from private funds to supplement public grants for housing refugees.

The Society purchased 2,000 bolts of clothing material costing ₩ 2,200,000 and is distributing this material to approximately 16,000 refugees.

9. There are 31 shelters operating in Pusan caring for the needs of 18,000 refugees, of whom 8,000 are destitute.

10. The National Police organized a "Refugee Saving Corps" during the month to assist refugees arriving in Seoul. More than 45,000 articles of clothing were contributed in January by police personnel to aid destitute refugees.

Repatriation

11. During January 10,036 Japanese nationals were repatriated from North Korea and 15 from the South while no Koreans returned to their homeland from overseas during this period. See chart on opposite page. At the end of January there were 15,283 Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan and 639 Japanese nationals awaiting evacuation from South Korea.

12. By 31 January a total of 287,995 Japanese refugees had entered South Korea from north of the 38th parallel.

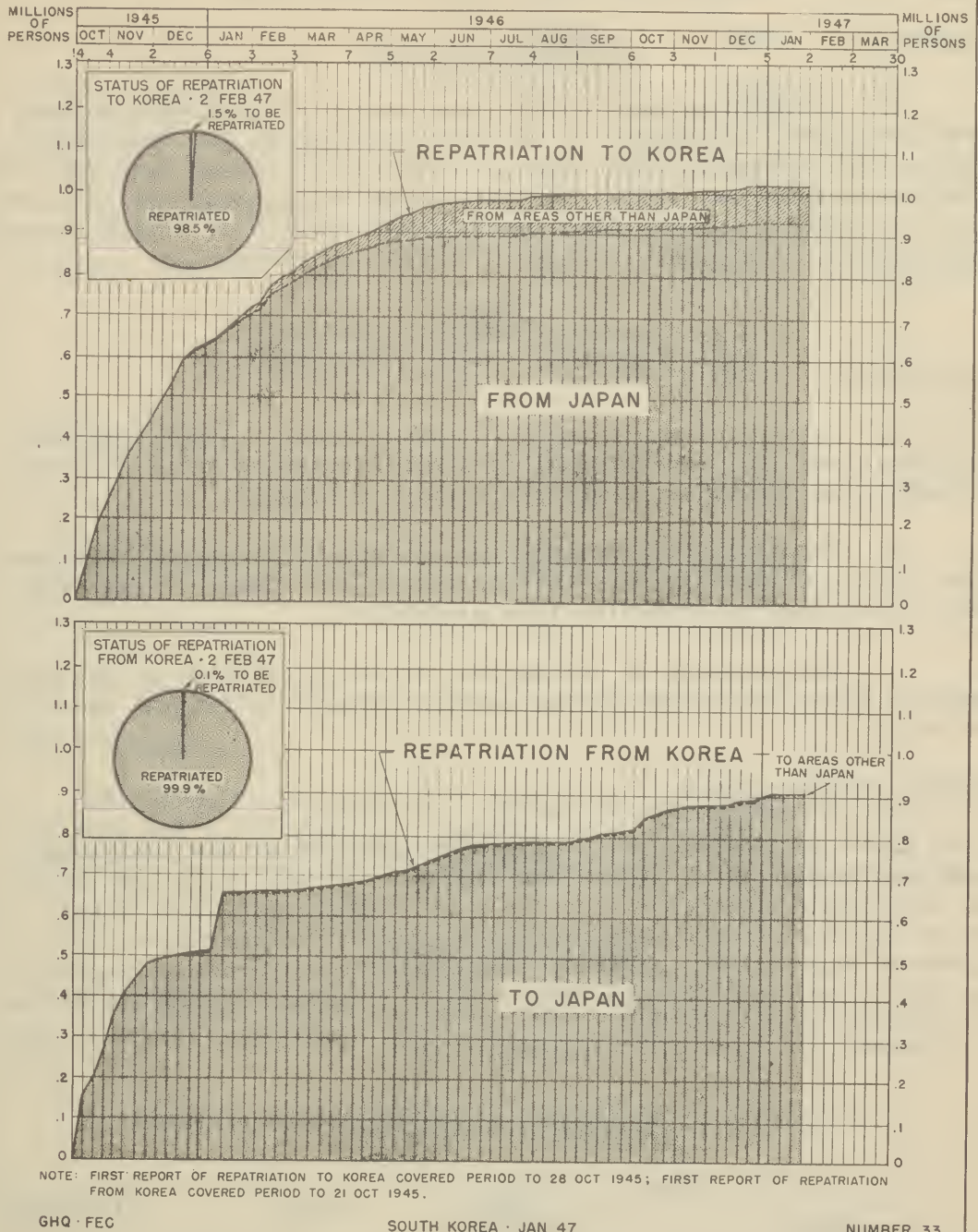
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

13. During the month 79 physicians renewed their licenses to practice. The total number of regular doctors licensed to date is 2,384 while limited doctors number 451 and herb doctors 1,023.

14. Seven hospital units, received through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, were distributed among the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Seoul City Hospital, Severance Union Medical College, Kyongsang-pukto Hospital, East Gate Kyonggi-do Women's Medical Hospital, Chonju Hospital and Pusan Hospital.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM KOREA

CUMULATIVE TOTALS WEEKLY SINCE 14 OCTOBER 1945



Boxes of White Cross supplies consisting of bandages and linen were also distributed to these hospitals.

15. On 31 January the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium reported 123 patients, an increase of seven persons since December.

16. The total number of inmates at the Sorokdo Leprosarium remained constant at 5,575.

17. By 31 January 160 applications had been received from persons desiring to take the examinations for pharmacists, while 66 pharmacists made applications for registration certificates.

NURSING AFFAIRS

18. Lectures on maternal and child care were given to teachers of home economics at the Seoul National University during the month.

19. During January the Department of Public Health and Welfare received three cases of textbooks on nursing from the University of Virginia.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. Northern Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do reported that cattle are transported from north of the 38th parallel to the South due to the high prices in South Korea. Although an immune zone 25 miles wide was established across the Korean peninsula along the 38th parallel from April to July 1946 possible importation of animal diseases, particularly rinderpest, is feared by veterinarians.

SUPPLY

Production

21. During the month about 700 short tons of sweet potatoes were received from the National Food Administration and distributed to drug manufacturers for the production of alcohol.

22. Production of smallpox vaccine at the Pusan Laboratories from 30 August to 4 January totaled 18,599,400 doses. There were 654 calves used in achieving this production.

The purchase of calves used in the production of smallpox vaccine was discontinued during January because sufficient vaccine is on hand.

Status of Biologicals

23. Smallpox vaccine produced or received by the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and the Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research during the month totaled 4,716,600 doses while 6,968,200 doses were dispensed. On 27 December 5,517,100 doses of vaccine were on hand. The dispensing of most biologicals by the following institutes was relatively normal during the month.

BIOLOGICALS

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases
28 December - 31 January

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>New</u> | <u>Dispensed</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied | cc | 0 | 40 |
| Cholera vaccine | cc | 0 | 30,800 |
| Diphtheria antitoxin | cc | 0 | 7,760 |
| Diphtheria toxoid <u>a/</u> | cc | 0 | 24,000 |
| Pertussis vaccine | cc | 0 | 13,780 |
| Rabies, human, vaccine | treat | 99 | 105 |
| Smallpox vaccine | dose | 2,102,000 | 3,368,200 |
| Tetanus antiserum <u>a/</u> | vial | 0 | 45 |
| Tetanus toxoid <u>a/</u> | cc | 0 | 210 |
| Tuberculin diagnostic antigen | cc | 6,130 | 1,400 |
| Typhoid vaccine | cc | 126,000 | 67,550 |
| Typhus diagnostic antigen | cc | 700 | 20 |
| Typhus vaccine <u>a/</u> | cc | 959,260 | 1,041,800 |

Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research
22 December 1946 - 25 January 1947

| | <u>Unit</u> | <u>New</u> | <u>Dispensed</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| Blackleg serum | cc | 7,500 | 0 |
| Fowlpest vaccine | cc | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine | cc | 0 | 43,000 |
| Infectious pneumonia vaccine | cc | 0 | 2,000 |
| Smallpox vaccine | dose | 2,614,600 | 3,500,000 |

Anyang Institute of Veterinary Research
23 December 1946 - 26 January 1947

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---------|--------|
| Anthrax vaccine | cc | 0 | 2,200 |
| Blackleg vaccine | cc | 0 | 30,000 |
| Fowlpest vaccine | cc | 22,000 | 30,000 |
| Infectious pneumonia vaccine | cc | 9,000 | 0 |
| Rinderpest serum | cc | 332,000 | 0 |
| Rinderpest vaccine | cc | 2,000 | 0 |
| Septicemia vaccine | cc | 4,000 | 0 |

a/ American.

Distribution

24. From 27 December to 2 January 29,527 pounds of zinc chloride and 3,500 pounds of sulfite of soda were received by the Department of Public Health and Welfare under the Emergency Civilian Supply Program.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

25. During the month typhus fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox incidences increased considerably over the December 1946 total.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

| | <u>Cases</u> | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | <u>December</u> | <u>January</u> |
| Relapsing fever | 2 | 15 |
| Meningitis | 3 | 4 |
| Malaria | 9 | 6 |
| Diphtheria | 22 | 97 |
| Smallpox | 39 | 74 |
| Typhus fever | 26 | 647 |
| Typhoid fever | 91 | 457 |
| Paratyphoid fever | - | 3 |
| Bacillary dysentery | 12 | 9 |

Smallpox

26. On 28 December 35 cases of smallpox were reported from the Kangnung area of Kangwon-do and on 7 January 23 new cases appeared in isolated villages of Sorim-ni, Songnim-ni and Chumunjin, near the 38th parallel. The initial case was reported from a person returning from North Korea.

The smallpox vaccination program in Kangwon-do, which was lagging due to transportation difficulties and the shortage of

doctors in the isolated regions, was accelerated during the month to cope with the epidemic and full-scale operations are now in progress.

Typhus Fever

27. During the month Chungchong-pukto reported the highest incidence of typhus fever with 56 cases, Chungchong-namdo had 17 cases and Kyongsang-pukto 28 cases.

Typhoid Fever

28. The year-round incidence of typhoid fever in South Korea is due to the lack of a widespread immunization program and the low standards of sanitation in rural areas. Typhoid inoculations are given only in certain areas and have never been carried out on a nationwide scale.

Venereal Disease

29. Under the national venereal disease program clinics have been established in Kyongsang-namdo, Kangwon-do and Seoul City for standard routine treatment and periodic examination of suspected cases.

Narcotics

30. With the transfer of the control of narcotics from the Department of Finance to the Department of Public Health and Welfare in December a drive against narcotics smugglers and illicit dealers in drugs was initiated.

Narcotic addicts are given treatment by the provincial clinics.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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EDUCATION

Winter Institute

1. A four-week Winter Institute for teachers and other qualified personnel was held at Seoul National University beginning 6 January. Instruction included discussions and lectures on Korean educational needs and programs and university-level courses in chemistry, school administration, English, home economics, commercial education, music, physical education, vocational education and zoology. College credit was given for work satisfactorily completed.

Demonstrations and explanations of the uses and operation of various office machines were given the commercial education section through visits to Military Government offices.

Representatives of the Department of Public Health and Welfare presented proposed school health programs to the physical education group of the Winter Institute.

American Reference Books

2. Distribution of American reference books for use in English classes in 17 normal schools and two colleges of education throughout the provinces was begun in January. The references include dictionaries, biographical dictionaries and other works selected to inform students of American activities in such fields as radio, farming, atomic energy and electricity.

General Science Textbook

3. The first volume in a series of general science textbooks for middle schools was released in January. This is the first science textbook in the Korean language and covers elementary geology, meteorology and primary concepts of biology, chemistry and physics.

CULTURE

Korean National Youth Movement

4. The Korean National Youth Movement for young men and women 18 to 30 years of age was initiated in August 1946. The organization applied for a charter on 6 October 1946 at which time it filed a copy of its national constitution. The movement was designed to be truly Korean, nonpolitical, nonmilitary and non-commercial with the objectives of character building, patriotism and citizenship training.

A creed, law, sign, salute, badge, uniform and song have been adopted and approved.

Korean National Youth Activities

5. Formal organization was followed by the election of a National Executive Board. The national staff obtained, repaired and equipped a National Training Center at Suwon, Kyonggi-do. Of 258 students who enrolled in the First National Training School for leadership training 170 were graduated; 55 percent of the graduates received a rating of superior in leadership ability.

6. On 20 January the Second National Training School at Suwon opened a Scout Leaders' Training Course for 450 Korean National Youth Movement leaders. Instruction includes scouting, playground and recreational activities and organization of 4-H Farm Club programs.

7. The program provides youth activities on the individual, village and township level. Each member is encouraged to improve himself through at least two hobbies, one of which will improve health and physique, the other the intellect. Neighborhood groups conduct discussions of current problems, participate in community improvement activities and function as permanent emergency units whose work includes first aid, fire fighting and disaster relief.

Town groups hold weekly meetings whose programs feature group activities including mass calisthenics, gymnastics, singing, concerts, lectures and contests in which the neighborhood groups compete. The town groups sponsor leadership training courses for representatives of the smaller units.

8. Graduates of the First National Training School are organizing local youth groups. Town groups have been organized in 45 localities covering seven provinces. The first official report of the movement showed 19,270 members.

Ten weekly and four special radio broadcasts have been made. The 30 January broadcast featured a drama, "The Housewives of Korea," which launched the campaign to promote the Women's Section of the Korean National Youth Movement.

The 40-piece Korean National Youth band won the South Korean band contest held at the Duk Soo Palace in December 1946.

Winter Olympics

9. The Korean Winter Olympics formally opened at Seoul on 17 January under the sponsorship of the Amateur Athletic Association of Korea.

Conference of Korean Scientists

10. Leading Korean scientists held a conference at the Technical College of Seoul National University on 30 and 31 January. The group met to draft a constitution and bylaws for a proposed Korean Association for the Advancement of Science. Plans were initiated to organize an Academy of Science which will honor 50 eminent Korean scientists.

Meteorology

11. Repair of the automatic transmitter of the Incheon Central Meteorological Observatory was completed and hourly weather broadcasts are now being made.

RELIGION

Missionaries

12. Two Roman Catholic and two Seventh-Day Adventist missionaries returned to Korea in January. A representative of the Church of Christ arrived on 11 January to conduct a six-week survey of the facilities and activities of that organization in the Seoul area. Two Methodist missionaries who returned to South Korea from the United States are initiating plans to reopen the Methodist Hospital and Mission at Kaesong.

Two Korean ministers were cleared to enter the United States for study at the Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.

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